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of money to appreciate (due to improvements decreasing the cost of production of commodities), which, under the present economic order with the wage competitive system, results in the whole of the "Profit or Surplus Produce" of industry going to the capitalist and entrepreneur classes, thus causing an excessive accumulation of wealth in the hands of these classes and a lack of it among the laboring classes, a situation which ends in crises. The remedy propounded is a wage co-operative system of profit-sharing whereby employer and laborer participate in the business profits and losses "each according to his work," together with what is called a double standard money system—resembling the multiple standard—with provision for dividing any gain or loss due to fluctuations in money equally between creditors and debtors. The volume is highly theoretical in character, there are hiatuses in the chain of reasoning, and practical difficulties receive scant notice.

Aux Etats-Unis. Par le VICTOMTE G. D'AVENEL. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin, 1908. 8vo, pp. 255.

An interestingly written account of the impressions derived during the writer's sojourn in this country. The volume is divided into three parts. The first, under the heading "The Land," deals with irrigation, scientific agriculture, the chief crops, and forest reserves; the second, under the heading "Industry," is devoted to railroads, trusts, and the American laborer; the third, entitled "Opinion," touches upon race suicide, the nobility of labor, culture, and religious liberty. The author has sought to deal with only the most recent events and movements, but the treatment does not pretend to be either profound or complete. The chief value to an American is found in the occasional comparisons and comments made from the point of view of a foreigner.

The Salary Loan Business in New York City. By C. W. WASSAM, New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1908. 8vo, pp. 143.

This report, undertaken by the Russell Sage Foundation, and prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Social Research of the New York School of Philanthropy, is an excellent illustration of the great field for work open to the Foundation and of the many ways in which it can be of social service. The report is based on careful investigation and succinctly describes the causes which lead to salary loans; the amount, charges, profits, and methods of the business; its legal aspects and effects; and, finally, the proposed remedies. The evil is made clear, and the solution suggested; it should have results.

The Psychology of Advertising. By W. D. SCOTT. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1908. 8vo, pp. 269.

This book is essentially an attempt to make clear to the advertiser, who is a layman in matters of psychology, the elementary psychological principles which bear upon the efficacy of advertisements. Under the topics of memory, the feelings, suggestion, habit, etc., the characteristics of good and bad advertising methods are explained and exemplified by reproductions of actual advertisements. The illustrations might have been better chosen in many cases, inasmuch as

readers of the book often get from them an impression quite different from that which they are alleged to produce. To the scientific reader, also, the analysis will seem too slight and popular to be of great interest. But there is doubtless instruction in the book for the professional advertiser or the man of business who wishes to know whether or not his advertising is intelligently done.

The Physical Basis of Civilization. By T. W. HEINEMAN. Chicago: Forbes & Co., 1908. 8vo, pp. 241.

A curious book in which an attempt is made to explain certain phases of our civilization, and particularly those included under the broad topic of family relations, by deductive study of the changed conditions for survival which confronted our half-human ancestors when they assumed the upright posture. The author seems to have acquired his knowledge of biological theories from the outside, and shows more of the layman's enthusiasm than of the investigator's conservation. Deduction, always dangerous in such applications, is here used without the check of descriptive material. As a result the zeal of the author has led him along a very uncertain path. But despite the limitations of its method, and the repetitious character of its style, the book contains suggestions which are not without interest.

Vital American Problems. By H. E. MONTGOMERY. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908. 8vo, pp. v+384.

An attempt to solve the Trust, Labor, and Negro problems and incidentally the questions of Freight Rates and Government Ownership, all within the covers of one fair-sized volume, is certainly an ambitious undertaking, though one cannot but question its wisdom. The result in this case has been a very brief and naturally inadequate statement of some of the elements in these problems followed by a more detailed plan for solving each. Whether or not one approve of the particular solution chosen in each case, for there is little that is really new, it will be agreed that the choice has generally been characterized by judgment and sanity. While intended for the general public it can hardly be expected that this volume will give anyone a real grasp on these problems, though to one already somewhat familiar with them it might be of aid in offering a definite solution.

A History of the English Agricultural Labourer. By DR. W. HASBACH, New Edition. London: P. S. King & Son, 1908. 8vo, pp. xvi+470.

English readers will welcome the appearance of a translation of Professor Hasbach's work, especially as it has given the author an opportunity to revise his volume and make some additions. New emphasis is laid on the process by which the agricultural laborer obtained his freedom, and the chapter dealing with that topic has been enlarged and rewritten in the light of the latest research. There has been added a brief chapter covering the comparatively uneventful period from 1894, when the first edition appeared, to the present time. The author's final conclusion is that the reorganization of English agriculture should, in the main, take the form of a great multiplication of small peasant holdings.